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In this issue:

Around The Nation: A coast-to-coast roundup of police news. **Page 2.**
Christmas comes early: The FBI's lobbying efforts are rewarded with passage of wiretap act. **Page 3.**
People & Places: Honors for the Bradys; stressed-out chief steps aside; hot pursuit leaves woman cold; ex-mayor takes a shot at crime. **Page 4.**
Shuffling the deck: LAPD chief shakes things up in top command. **Page 5.**
Run-on sentences: Virginia votes to end parole for felons. **Page 5.**
Taking no chances: Crime may be down in Michigan, but residents still opt for personal security measures. **Page 5.**
International Datelines: A roundup of police and criminal justice news from around the world. **Page 6.**
Manning the barricades: Another community elects to lock out crime. **Page 6.**
Clear the streets: Miami's juvenile curfew law is shot down in court, while New Orleans law is said to be rolling back crime stats. **Page 7.**
Watch your mouth: New Jersey town outlaws public cursing, but police chief has no plans to enforce the law. **Page 7.**
Dishonor roll: NYPD corruption scandal widens in tainted precinct. **Page 7.**
Forum: Chicago's "customer-driven" policing; the elusive ideal of community-police training. **Page 8.**
Burden's Beat: You've got a friend in Congress. **Page 9.**
Upcoming Events: Conferences and training opportunities. **Page 11.**

A controversial DARE

NIJ says it's not sitting on a critical study of highly popular drug education program

By Jacob R. Clark

The top official of the National Institute of Justice has heatedly denied that the agency suppressed a study that leveled some sharp criticisms at the nation's most widely used drug education program.

The long-awaited study of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program suggested that it had little, if any, statistical impact on drug use and may be less effective than other anti-drug programs aimed at young people.

NIJ Director Jeremy Travis insisted that the institute, the research arm of DoJ's Office of Justice Programs, did not reject the DARE study, as had been reported in an article that appeared Oct. 4 in USA Today.

The article, bearing the headline, "Study critical of DARE rejected," suggested that the Justice Department, which provides funding for DARE training centers, was anxious to quash the \$300,000 study conducted by the Research Triangle Institute because it disagreed with its findings.

"The statement that the NIJ refused to publish the report is flat-out wrong," Travis said in an interview with LEN on Oct. 18. "Our only disagreement is on its methodology, not its conclusions."

Validity, Not Popularity

He added that the conclusions drawn by the USA Today article "are without foundation. The fact that a program is popular or funded by the government — Federal or local — is not our issue. Our concern was over the scientific validity of the methodology used in the study."

Specifically, Travis said that the concerns raised by NIJ's peer review panel, which examines all NIJ-commissioned studies and twice reviewed the DARE research, led NIJ not to publish its findings as part of the "Research in Brief" series. However, NIJ did issue a two-page summary of the study in its "National Institute of Justice Update" series, including RTI's conclusion that the vaunted drug-education program had minimal effect on substance abuse by 5th- and 6th-graders, who were the initial target group of the 11-year-old program.

Travis added that the institute has also made the study available to "anyone who requests it" through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service's publications clearinghouse.

Debate Has Swirled for Years

DARE, which was developed in 1983 by the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District, is now in place in more than half the nation's school districts.

Travis added that the institute has also made the study available to "anyone who requests it" through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service's publications clearinghouse.

The program also has come under attack for its alleged Big Brother-like role in a few cases where its young graduates have turned their drug-abusing parents in to the authorities. In Colorado, a group of parents formed Parents Against DARE, charging that the program uses discredited psycho-

logical techniques to get its message across [See LEN, Oct. 15, 1993]

based drug-prevention programs targeting the same age group. DARE, the study concluded, "was most effective at immediate post-test in increasing knowledge about drug use and in enhancing social skills. Averaged across studies, DARE also had statistically significant effects on attitudes about drugs, attitudes toward the police, and self-esteem. The effect sizes were smaller, however, than for knowledge and social skills, indicating fewer meaningful changes in these areas."

"The smallest immediate effect sizes were for drug use (alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana separately and averaged together), and except for tobacco use, none was statistically significant," the researchers concluded. "DARE was more effective at influencing factors believed to mediate drug use. It is most noteworthy that DARE had positive effects on social skills because it is widely believed that children with greater social competencies are more able to resist social pressures to use drugs."

The DARE program is found to increase knowledge about drug use — but have no 'statistically significant' effect on actually moderating such use.

About 5.5 million children in all 50 states are taught about drug abuse and prevention strategies by more than 11,000 police officers specially trained to teach the program.

The 17-week program centers on the premise that if students' self-esteem can be enhanced, they are more likely to stay away from drugs. Putting police officers into the classroom to teach the DARE course also falls in line with the current popularity of community-oriented policing, although the idea was considered controversial when DARE began a decade ago.

Debate over the effectiveness of the program has been ongoing for several years. The few studies conducted on the program's effectiveness have not yielded concrete results, in part because DARE is a relatively new pro-

gram and because few longitudinal studies have been conducted to follow DARE students through the years after their participation in the program.

Varying Effectiveness

The RTI study — through surveys of state and local DARE coordinators, over 400 school districts and comparisons between DARE and other drug abuse-prevention programs — attempted to gauge the nationwide prevalence of the DARE program, its popularity among educators, students, parents and law enforcement agencies and its effectiveness in preventing drug abuse.

To measure effectiveness, the researchers utilized an approach known as meta-analysis, which involved analyzing the results of eight previous DARE studies. The RTI study also compared DARE with other schoul-

Apples and Oranges?

It was RTI's use of meta-analysis to plot effectiveness that caused members of the NIJ peer review committee to question the validity of the findings, Travis said.

"The disagreement was with one of the findings which made a comparison between the DARE program and other similar but not identical programs," he said. "It's in that area of the dissimilarity between [the two program types] where our peer reviewers said the meta-analysis should not allow RTI to make some of the conclusions that they made. Their reaction was that, as a matter of research principle, you have to be

Continued on Page 9

Hotline to give Californians the drop on paroled molesters

California Gov. Pete Wilson signed legislation on Sept. 27 that will set up a state-operated phone line that residents can call to get information on the whereabouts of paroled child molesters.

The law, described by Wilson as the first of its kind in the nation, received wide support among legislators following last year's knife-point abduction and murder of Polly Klaas, allegedly by a paroled sex offender, from her home in Petaluma, about 50 miles north of San Francisco. The telephone line is expected to be operational by July 1, 1995.

State Attorney General Dan Lungren, who sponsored the measure, said the telephone line will "be the single most important asset for parents to protect their children and prevent one of the most destructive crimes imaginable." Lungren added that the phone

line was made all the more necessary by the high recidivism rate among sex offenders, particularly those who target children.

A source at the state Department of Justice who did not want to be identified said details of the plan had not yet been finalized. The phone number has not yet been published, he added, but information about felony child molesters will be maintained by the department's sex offender and registration units.

Callers to the 900 number will be able to access a data base that will list felony child molesters living in the state by giving a Department of Justice operator specifics about a suspected offender, including his or her name and address. They will be charged \$4 for the first minute and \$2 for each additional minute.

The bill's author, Assemblywoman Barbara Alby, said the line will handle an anticipated 6,000 inquiries a month. The fees should adequately cover the costs of operating the line, she added, but if the state turns a profit, the per-minute charges would be reduced. Initial profits would be returned to the state.

"It is a big signal to the offender community that we are not going to take it anymore," said Alby, who drafted the bill following a sex crime in Sacramento suburb.

Wilson also signed legislation requiring the state to retain a right thumbprint and a full palm print of convicted sex offenders and murderers, a "three strikes" law that extends sentences for repeat felons, and a "one strike" law that toughens penalties against convicted rapists and child molesters.

What They Are Saying:

"They'll have to wait an awful long time if they expect to see the name of a Raritan police officer on the bottom of any complaint here. If we were to do this, I would be laughed out of the profession by the people in it."

— Raritan, N.J., Police Chief Joseph Sferra, who says he has no plans to enforce a new ordinance that bans cursing in public. (7:2)

Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — Richard Reynolds, 25, was found guilty Sept. 28 of murdering a Waterbury, Conn., police officer in December 1992. Reynolds first checked to see if Officer Walter T. Williams was wearing a bulletproof vest, then shot him in the head.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Police Officer Darius Lee Hillman, 24, was indicted on Sept. 8 on Federal charges of helping to run a major crack ring out of a hotel. Hillman has been on suspension since 1992, and was already in custody on assault charges when named in the new indictment.

Two community projects — the Perry School and the Capitol Hill Youth Anti-Crime Initiative — will get \$2 million in Federal funding thanks to a 1995 appropriation approved by Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS — Boston police have tracked down 27 fugitives wanted on rape charges, some for as long as 23 years. Since June, 15 have been arrested, while seven were already in prison, and five turned up dead.

NEW JERSEY — The state Senate last month unanimously passed "Megan's Law," a package of 10 bills mandating harsher penalties for sex offenders, including community notification before the release of a convicted sexual offender, registration with local law enforcement of all sex offenders in the community, and lifetime supervision upon completion of a criminal sentence. The package was named after Megan Kanko, a 7-year-old whose July rape and murder by a convicted sex offender living across the street from her Hamilton home stirred public outrage.

Ridgewood police say they are disappointed that only 20 local residents agreed to their request in September that they waive their privacy rights and allow police to enter private homes to break up underage drinking parties. Under current law, police cannot enter a residence where teen-agers are drinking unless invited in.

NEW YORK — Two former Mount Vernon police detectives were sentenced to a year and a day in prison on Sept. 26 for stealing \$10,000 in an FBI sting operation. Lieut. Robert Astorino and Detectives James Garcia and Frank Lauria were each charged with taking money from a gym bag planted in an apartment where they were told a fugitive was hiding. Garcia and Astorino were sentenced separately from Lauria, who faces the same sentence.

A New York City Transit Authority audit of its police department angered officials in September when they learned that some 80 fake calls were reported to subway officers as part of a test to determine whether statistics showing a crime decrease were accurate. Transit Police Chief Michael O'Connor said that the department was supposed to receive a dozen fake calls, but that the TA went overboard.

Drug Enforcement Administration agents last month arrested Peter Galletti, the ringleader of what is described

as the No. 1 heroin distribution operation in New York for more than 20 years. Five associates of Galletti's, including a former New York City police officer, were also arrested.

New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton said that the department is "getting rid of the Mr. Goodwrench look," switching from powder blue shirts to a more military-looking navy. The new uniforms, which should be in place by next October, will also have hash marks on shirt sleeves and longevity bars over breast pockets. Harbor and aviation units will get new monochrome jumpsuits.

New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani said last month he was considering a further delay of two new recruit classes to realize a \$10-million budget savings. Police Commissioner William Bratton is said to be eyeing additional savings by cutting civilian jobs through attrition and layoffs.

Two New York City undercover officers were caught taking sexual favors from prostitutes last month at a brothel that was the site of an Internal Affairs sting. Seven other officers will be charged with taking photos of naked prostitutes, failing to supervise the scene or giving false or misleading statements. The sting was set up when brothel owners said they were being shaken down or robbed by officers.

Some 500 Bronx residents showed up at the 45th Precinct in September to register their cars under the free Vehicle Identification Program. The identification number of the car is etched onto the window and can be used to identify stolen cars. The clamor for registration was so overwhelming that police had to turn many away and have them make appointments to come back.

A probationary New York City police officer has been charged with forgery and larceny for allegedly stealing more than \$3,600 in welfare payments. Rosalina Ortiz, 25, signed her former boyfriend's name to welfare vouchers at a local check-cashing store. Ortiz told store employees that the man was sick, when in fact he was serving a 5-to-9-year prison sentence in Maryland for armed robbery.

New York City Transit Police Sgt. Louis Cosentino was beaten nearly to death on Oct. 4 by a gang of eight young men loitering in front of his apartment building. According to the Cosentino, who will need extensive reconstructive surgery to put his face back together, he was jumped from behind, his weapon wrested from him, and then viciously beaten in the face. Cosentino had gone outside his Brooklyn building to break up a crowd of teen-agers who were making noise at 5:30 A.M.

A two-year drug investigation by the Drug Enforcement Administration and local law enforcement agencies in six states netted 166 arrests in September and the seizure of more than \$13 million in cash and six tons of cocaine. The case hit two organizations — one in Los Angeles that shipped cocaine in from Colombia, and one in New York City that shipped it in from California for local distribution.

Salvatore "Sammy the Bull" Gravano, the former underboss of the

Gambino organized crime family, may be out of prison by next spring, following his sentencing in September to five years in prison and three years probation. Gravano, who admitted to participating in 19 murders, turned state's evidence and has helped the Government convict 37 mob figures, including Gambino boss John Gotti. The 49-year-old Gravano will receive credit for the three years and nine months he has already spent behind bars.

The state stands to lose \$2.3 million in Federal antirape funds due to the Assembly's failure to pass legislation mandating HIV-testing of all suspected rapists. Opposition to the bill was focused primarily on privacy issues.

PENNSYLVANIA — An overhaul of sex crime laws was approved in October by the House. The legislation is a response to the state Supreme Court's controversial ruling in May that just saying "no" was not enough to establish rape.

RHODE ISLAND — James Favaloro, 58, of New York City, was killed last month in Providence in a gunfight with Federal and local law enforcement agents, during a drug sting operation set up by an undercover officer. Favaloro and four other men came to Providence to rob a warehouse they believed held \$2.5 million worth of cocaine.

Southwest



ALABAMA — A unit from the Mobile Police Department won the National Mounted Police Training Conference and Competition in October. Mobile County sheriff's deputy Jim Long took top individual honors.

Mark III Entertainment and Multi Media Distributors Inc., two California companies that pleaded guilty to distributing pornography in Alabama, will make restitution by donating \$450,000 to the state to purchase bulletproof vests.

FLORIDA — Ninety-two fugitives were arrested in a sting operation last month by Jacksonville police posing as lawyers. The suspects, some of whom were wanted on warrants dating back to 1973, were told by mail that they could be entitled to \$5,000 in a class-action lawsuit. When they came to collect, police arrested them.

Law enforcement agencies throughout the state are banding together to oppose a casino-gambling initiative on the November ballot. According to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, casino gambling at hotels, race-tracks and riverboats will increase the amount of crime affecting an already overburdened criminal justice system.

Metro-Dade Police Officer Richard Krtausch, 33, was charged with perjury in September after internal affairs investigators concluded he lied about being an accomplice in a police brutality case.

Francisco Montalvo, a defendant in a Miami drug case, was released in October after the government's expert wit-

ness admitted that he made a mistake when he identified a voice on a tape as Montalvo's. Det. R. Mas Ferrer reviewed some 7,000 calls in a case against three police officers and a dozen alleged co-conspirators who were charged with trafficking 90 kilograms of cocaine a week in Broward and Dade Counties. Ferrer said the mistake was the first of its kind in his career.

GEORGIA — Candace Overstreet, 40, was charged in October with murdering her husband, Atlanta Police Lieut. Douglas Overstreet. Overstreet's body was found in a South Carolina lake; he had been shot 14 times. His widow was arrested in Jonesboro just hours before his funeral was to begin.

Beginning Nov. 1, all guns sold in Atlanta and outlying parts of Fulton County must have a warning label telling buyers that keeping a weapon in the house increases the likelihood that the owner or a relative will be killed.

MISSISSIPPI — Following the kidnapping in September of an 8-year-old from an elementary school, all parents must now show a photo ID before picking up their children at Jackson's two YMCA branches.

NORTH CAROLINA — The first annual survey of violence in schools released in October found that two-thirds of the crimes in the state's schools — 4,885 offenses — were for weapon or drug possession and minor assaults on employees.

Barbara Yeazel, 41, of Hope Mills, was charged in October with the murder of her husband, Sgt. Ronald Yeazel. Yeazel was found shot in the head inside his patrol car on Sept. 26.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Hate crimes dropped to 10 for the first half of this year, as compared with 32 during the same period last year, according to State Law Enforcement Division officials. There are more hate crimes against whites, regionally, than any other group.

VIRGINIA — State Trooper Vernon Roy Richards, 41, of Hampton, was charged in September with five counts of possession and manufacture of explosive devices and three counts of attempting to burn or destroy a courthouse, after three explosive devices were found in the city's General District Court building. Richards, a K-9 handler certified in explosives detection, was also charged in connection with similar incidents in Virginia Beach.

In light of police suspicions that the shooting of two Fairfax County high school students at a football game in September was gang related, school officials called for a summit with Latino community leaders to seek a solution to what is seen as a growing problem.

A 3-year-old Hopewell boy was doused with gasoline and set on fire in September by two brothers, ages 9 and 11. The toddler, Tony Dillhoff, was rescued by two other brothers who smothered the flames and kept him in a bathtub full of cold water until help arrived. The boys who hurt the child were charged with aggravated malicious wounding and causing bodily harm with a caustic substance. They cannot be tried as adults in the state until they turn 14.

Midwest



ILLINOIS — The Chicago City Council is considering banning pay phones in those city areas where drug dealing by gangs is heaviest. While a ban would not affect 75 percent of the city's 60,000 pay phones, such as those in stores or office buildings, the city would be able to strictly regulate phones on or overhanging city property. Opponents contend that the ban would do little to curtail drug activity and would unfairly burden those in the poorest areas who do not have phones in their homes.

A Crest Hill police officer was fatally shot in September by a gunman hiding in the trunk of a car. Sgt. Tim Simenson is the first police officer to die in Crest Hill since 1967. The driver and the gunman, Gregory Shaw, 30, of Lockport, and Elton Williams, 23, of Joliet, were charged with murder and armed robbery. Simenson, 39, a 14-year veteran, suspected that the white Chevrolet Cavalier heading east along the Joliet-Crest Hill border was the getaway car in an armed robbery minutes earlier. He called for backup, then escorted Shaw to his cruiser. Simenson then opened the trunk and Williams "popped out like a jack-in-the-box," said Police Chief James Ariagno.

Chicago Police spokesman William P. Davis was indicted on Oct. 4 on three counts of official misconduct for allegedly giving information to U.S. Representative Mel Reynolds on a police investigation into charges that Reynolds had sex with a 16-year-old girl.

INDIANA — Inmates and staff members at the Clark County Jail were tested for tuberculosis in September. Some 4,000 people passed through the facility during the 13 months a TB-infected inmate was housed there.

OHIO — A change in the state's motor vehicle law in October put an end to the collection of some \$400,000 in revenue from speeding ticket fines in the town of Linndale. The police department there generates more than 80 percent of the town's budget from patrolling the 440 yards of Interstate 71 that run through the 200-resident Cleveland suburb. According to an amendment sponsored by state Representative Edward Kasputis, a municipality must now have 880 yards of highway connected to the Interstate system before it can issue tickets, and police cannot leave their jurisdiction in order to write tickets — further thwarting Linndale police, who must leave the village to get to the I-71 off-ramp.

Four homeless men filed suit in Federal District Court in October claiming that the City of Cleveland and its Police Department engaged in a practice of removing the homeless from commercial districts and dropping them in remote neighborhoods. The men are seeking damages and an injunction.

A 16-year-old Cincinnati youth was charged in September with inciting violence, resisting arrest and two counts of aggravated menacing after threatening police with what turned out to be a toy gun. SWAT officers had to be called

in after the boy barricaded himself inside a house with what police believed was a real sawed-off shotgun. After he was persuaded to come out, police learned the gun was a toy.

WEST VIRGINIA — U.S. Justice Department officials in Martinsburg ruled in September that the 1991 death of investigative journalist Danny Casolaro was a suicide. Casolaro was investigating charges that Justice officials stole software when he was found with his wrists slashed.

WISCONSIN — Durand residents are demanding the recall of the Pepin County Board if convicted sex offender Kerry Abbott, 35, is not removed from a county-run adult home. The board, which includes Abbott's stepfather, said it is working on the problem.

A Milwaukee police officer mistakenly released from the Cook County, Ill., Jail returned to Milwaukee in September and tried to get his old job back. Gabriel Bedoya, 33, who is charged with the murder of a Chicago bouncer, vanished before Milwaukee police learned of the error that had freed him.



KANSAS — Some \$705,000 in grants was awarded in October to 23 domestic violence programs to be used for emergency shelter, counseling, and education for victims. The money for the grants comes from marriage license fees and federal funds.

Leroy Hendricks, 60, has become the first convicted child molester to be kept in custody after serving his time under the state's new sexual predator law. A jury ruled in October that Hendricks must be confined for treatment due to the risk that he will hurt another child if released.

MINNESOTA — St. Paul police may have violated the rights of Tayyiblah Amatullah, a Muslim, in October when they ticketed her for covering her face with a veil. While Amatullah claims her religion requires it, state law prohibits anyone from concealing their identity.

MISSOURI — In a tougher drunken-driving policy put into effect in October, motorists who fail a breath test must undergo a complete treatment program before getting their licenses back. The policy is unrelated to any criminal prosecution.

Maries County Sheriff Roy Bassett was shot and killed in September while providing backup for Highway Patrol Trooper Curtis Martin during the search of a car. Martin had become suspicious of one of the drivers involved in an accident near Vienna. After placing the driver in his patrol car, he called for backup and Bassett responded. According to Highway Patrol Capt. Clarence Greeno, Martin had just told Bassett to be careful, because he believed there were guns in the car, when the two were attacked by the passenger. The other man then jumped out of Martin's patrol car and began firing, hitting Bassett three times. Martin returned fire, kill-

ing Bassett's attacker and wounding the other man. He suffered minor injuries himself.

NEBRASKA — They were skeptical at first, but the South Omaha business community is so pleased with its first police bicycle patrol that they gave the Omaha Police Department a new \$1,000 bike in September.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Under a proposal made in September by Sioux Falls school superintendent Jack Keegan, school officials will be able to search any student's locker and car if there is a reasonable suspicion of drugs, alcohol or firearms.



ARIZONA — While grateful for the good karma, the city of Phoenix refused in October to pay \$29 million to the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's transcendental meditation group so that followers can send out positive vibes in an attempt to reduce crime.

Due to budget cuts, Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio says he will be unable to deploy a mounted posse this holiday season to deter robbers at the shopping malls. He will, however, continue to send a posse to the red-light district for a sweep of prostitutes. [See LEN, July 20, 1994.]

The state last month unveiled a plan for a \$250,000 DNA laboratory to compile a data base on all state and local inmates convicted of sex crimes.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service is studying ways of curbing a 51-percent increase in the number of illegal immigrants crossing the state's border with Mexico. The increase, which has contributed to some 139,473 arrests made this fiscal year, is due to crackdowns along the California and Texas borders.

NEW MEXICO — Dareld Kerby, director of adult prisons for the State Department of Corrections, resigned in September after being accused of soliciting sex from an undercover female police officer.

OKLAHOMA — An Oklahoma Highway Patrol plane was hit by a bullet in September as it searched for marijuana field in Okmulgee. The pilot was able to bring the plane down safely.

TEXAS — In a scene straight from the film "Thelma and Louise," two women in September led Shamrock police on a 90-mph chase in a stolen car across the Texas Panhandle, while repeatedly shooting at officers. The two women, Cheryl Lynn Stevens, 39, and Jennifer Joyce Davis, 33, were finally arrested after police disabled their Toyota 300 yards from the Interstate. They were charged with attempted capital murder of a police officer and one count of robbery in Oklahoma. Little is known about the two women, except that they are from the Baltimore area and have no prior criminal records. The incident began after the pair stole \$400 and a .38

revolver from the Double D truck stop in Texola, Okla.

More than \$1.6 million in drug forfeiture money was split up in September among 11 law enforcement agencies. Six police departments received checks for \$196,515 each, including Dallas, Fort Worth, Irving, Euless, Grapevine and the public safety department at Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport. Five other agencies received smaller amounts ranging from \$33,006 to \$3,603.

UTAH — Violent sex offender Harold Dreyer, 29, who once described himself to a victim as a "creep," escaped from the Garfield County Jail on Oct. 9.



ALASKA — Residents of Manley Hot Springs are rallying to the defense of a 14-year-old boy accused of murdering his abusive father. Mark Espy, 39, abused his son, they said, and calls for aid for the boy were consistently ignored by authorities.

CALIFORNIA — Citing insufficient evidence, prosecutors said in September that Los Angeles police officers Michael Long and Craig Liedahl will not be charged in the shooting death of Sonji Taylor. Taylor, 27, was allegedly holding her 3-year-old son at knifepoint. She was shot a total of nine times, including seven times in the back.

The state's practice of executing

condemned prisoners by lethal gas was ruled unconstitutional by a Federal judge in Los Angeles. U.S. District Judge Marilyn Hall Patel found that death by cyanide could cause "intense physical pain" to the condemned. The state adopted death by lethal injection as an alternative in 1993.

The death of Los Angeles Police motorcycle officer Clarence Wayne Dean during the Jan. 17 earthquake was memorialized last month with a ceremony attended by nearly 100 police officers. The junction of Interstate 5 and Highway 14 junction will now be known as the Clarence Wayne Dean Interchange.

In the wake of a gang-related shooting at a Milpitas mall in September, officials said they will increase the number of officers at the mall's police substation from two to at least seven. The shooting occurred after a fistfight between two boys, ages 14 and 17, evolved into a gunfight.

Anyone turning in a weapon in Contra Costa County until year's end will receive three free hours of psychotherapy under a new exchange program. Nearly 40 psychologists are donating their time to the program. While Contra Costa County's population has increased by 22 percent over 10 years, armed robberies are up by 95 percent, and the number of homicides using firearms is up 247 percent.

The state will receive \$33,460,700 in Federal funds to help cover the cost of imprisoning illegal-immigrant criminals. Seventy percent of the nation's illegal aliens are jailed in California, at a cost of \$475 million a year. Other states that received part of the Govern-

ment's \$42 million first allocation are Arizona, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Texas.

HAWAII — The Hawaii County Police Commission is considering giving psychological exam to the six candidates vying for the post of Hilo police chief. The commission met in October to discuss selection criteria in choosing a replacement for Victor Vierra, who retired in August.

IDAHO — A New Plymouth teen was sentenced to 25-years-to-life in October for the murder of Officer Ronald Feldner, 29. James Moore said he had followed police cars, planning to shoot any officer who pulled him over.

NEVADA — A Lovelock jury granted the death wish of murderer Michael Sonner in September. Sonner, who asked that the jury "put [him] out of misery," was given the death penalty for the Nov. 30 killing of 25-year-old Highway Patrol Trooper Carlos Borland. Borland had stopped Sonner after he failed to pay for gasoline at a truck stop on Interstate 80.

WASHINGTON — Wayne Paul Wooten Jr., 19, was sentenced to four years in prison in September for taking part in the bombing of a Seattle gay bar in 1993 and for other explosives and weapons violations. Authorities say Wooten was part of a neo-Nazi group that planned to cause a race war through a series of bombings and other hate crimes. Two other members of the group were arrested as well, Jeremiah Gordor Knesal, 20, and Mark Kowalski, 24. Knesal was sentenced to 6-1/2 years for his role in another bombing and for weapons charges. Kowalski, the mastermind of the operation, was sentenced to 11 years and 8 months.

No tele-phony baloney: FBI gets its wiretap bill

Christmas came a few months early this year for FBI Director Louis Freeh, after the Senate unanimously approved a bill that will force telephone companies to make their networks wiretap-friendly as they convert to digital technology.

The Senate's passage on Oct. 7 of the Digital Telephony and Communications Privacy Act of 1994, ended an aggressive, months-long lobbying effort by Freeh, who had made the bill the FBI's highest legislative priority.

Freeh insisted that the legislation was needed so law enforcement could overcome any possible impediments to its wiretapping capabilities posed by emerging technology. The bill was expected to be signed into law by President Clinton, who has said he supported the legislation. [See LEN, April 15, 1994.]

"Congress worked diligently over a period of many months to fashion this crucial legislation," Freeh said following the Senate vote. He spent most of Oct. 7 on Capitol Hill in a last-minute lobbying blitz, an effort he said had helped all parties to overcome "problems that once seemed insurmountable."

The Director's primary argument in support of the bill was that na-

tional security would be endangered if new telecommunications technologies outstripped law enforcement's ability to conduct wiretap surveillance of criminals and terrorists.

The measure, which the House had approved on Oct. 5, overcame intensive lobbying from telecommunications companies, privacy advocates and civil liberties groups, who feared it might open the door to wiretap and privacy abuses.

Opponents met with the bill's supporters during months of behind-the-scenes negotiations during which their concerns were apparently addressed to their satisfaction. But just before the Senate vote, a last-minute surge of protest—a letter and phone campaign that was said to be supported by religious groups and the American Civil Liberties Union—prompted several Republican senators to delay the vote. Most of the letters and phone calls expressed concern about Government interference in the private lives of U.S. residents if the bill were to pass.

Most of the bill's opponents said just prior to the vote that they were satisfied that an expansion of unauthorized surveillance operations against U.S. citizens would not occur under the law's final language.

When the bill was first introduced

by the Bush Administration, it allowed wiretap access to on-line computer communications such as electronic mail messages. Privacy groups said that information would be too personal and detailed, so on-line service providers were exempted from the equipment modifications. Police will also need a warrant to obtain E-mail addresses.

Law enforcement is also prohibited from using tracers to trap phone numbers as they are dialed in to collect information keyed into touch-tone phones.

The final bill forces telephone companies to modify their networks by installing special software on switching stations, and it provides \$500 million over the next four years to help companies defray the cost of the modifications. Because industry officials said the subsidy would not begin to cover costs associated with the conversion—which they threatened to pass on to consumers—the final bill provides for public hearings by the Federal Communications Commission to consider additional subsidies.

Congress also ordered the General Accounting Office to report every two years on the industry's progress in complying with the law.

Straight shooting

Gun-control advocates Jim and Sarah Brady were among those attending the premiere of a new violence-prevention film for youths that was screened at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York on Oct. 7.

The film, titled "Justice is Done," is a project sponsored by the Center to Prevent Handgun Violence, which Sarah Brady chairs and her husband serves as trustee. The couple have been staunch boosters of gun control since Jim Brady was critically wounded during the 1981 assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan.

The film, produced by Carl Clay of Carl Clay Productions Inc., and developed with the participation of scores of New York high school students, tells the story of teen-agers who are touched almost daily by gun-related violence. The film is intended to be shown to schoolchildren in conjunction with the center's Straight Talk About Risk curriculum.

Sarah Brady said the inner-city students who helped to create the film were instrumental in infusing it with a no-holds-barred perspective on the urban violence that so often wrecks the lives of teen-agers. "As you will see when the credits begin to roll, literally dozens of young people in Queens and Brooklyn contributed to the project on a volunteer basis," she said. "They gave of themselves in the hope of steering others away from guns and violence."

Jim Brady presented Clay with the center's Leadership Award, and gave Shirine Babb and Damian Bailey, the film's two young stars, certificates of appreciation for their work on the project. "It's a great pleasure to give these awards to two of the many students who participated in 'Justice is Done' [and] to acknowledge their leadership in the campaign against gun violence and youth homicide," he said.

The Bradys not only handed out awards — they were themselves the recipients of the John Jay College Presidential Medal. "In the wake of great personal tragedy, Sarah and James Brady have helped forge a new consensus and a national will to stop the proliferation of guns in America," said college president Gerald Lynch. "As a

result of their determination and advocacy, lawmakers have begun to look differently at the need to regulate the easy accessibility of these tools of destruction."

The Bradys, Lynch continued, "have courageously overcome the special interests and powerful lobbies to insist on common-sense gun-control measures. They continue to lead the drive to reduce the violent results of our country's obsession with guns. . . . They have helped us to turn the corner for real and meaningful solutions to stop this madness."

Nerves of Casteel

A Lorain, Ohio, police detective who was passed over for the department's top spot last year is now heading the agency on an interim basis, after Police Chief Craig Casteel was relieved of duty last month and placed on indefinite, paid administrative leave for treatment of stress.

Capt. Cel Rivera was named to lead the 127-officer department on Sept. 26, following a decision that "was made mutually" to relieve Casteel so that he can undergo immediate psychological treatment at an undisclosed location.

"The chief has been under a great deal of pressure and stress," Safety Director Michael Ross told The Cleveland Plain Dealer. "We ordered, but the chief agreed, that he seek treatment, effective immediately."

Details surrounding the 16-year veteran's leave were sketchy. Ross would say only that Casteel's treatment was "for stress" and added that treatment would take place outside Lorain, a city of 75,000 on Lake Erie, about 35 miles west of Cleveland. But The Plain Dealer reported that Casteel's brief tenure was marked by a strained relationship with the Fraternal Order of Police, which represents Lorain police officers. The poor relationship sparked morale problems in the department, according to FOP president Larry Giese.

"A lot of things have been going on with the men," said Giese. "It's a growing department. Maybe it wasn't like what he thought it would be like being the chief."

In May, the FOP membership unanimously voted no-confidence in Cas-

A conservative, the saying goes, is just a liberal who has been mugged. What then to make of former Bridgeport, Conn., Mayor Leonard Paoletta, who was critically wounded in a Sept. 16 shooting and now says he will form a foundation to lobby for tougher anti-gun measures and provide outreach and recreational opportunities for at-risk youths.

"While I was lying around recuperating, I thought about a lot of things. And one of the ideas I came up with was to try to start this foundation to get guns off the streets," Paoletta, 59, said in an interview with LEN about two weeks after he was shot while leaving a dinner engagement at the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church School on the city's East Side.

Also wounded in the incident were the Rev. Guido G. Montanaro, the parish pastor, who was shot in the arm, and a parishioner, Frank Matero, who was hit in the side. Both have recovered.

Paoletta, a two-term mayor of the city of 140,000 residents until he lost a 1985 re-election bid, was the most seriously wounded. He said a bullet nearly split the main artery in his leg, causing him to lose nearly two-thirds of his blood supply.

At press time, police had no suspects. Witnesses said they heard about 10 or 12 shots ring out, and Paoletta told LEN that he and his companions heard voices coming from up the street, but had no indication they were any danger. Police believe the men were the victims of a bystander shooting, and were not

Healing process

After shooting, ex-mayor eyes tougher gun control

targeted by the shooters.

Paoletta stressed that his latest idea is still in the embryonic stage, but said he has conferred with people who served in his administration, as well as with local business leaders and other contacts from his years in politics to establish the foundation.

"The idea is to do something immediately to get guns off the streets, perhaps by giving the police the authority to stop suspicious-looking people, frisk them, remove the gun and jail the offender," said Paoletta, who was a state representative during the 1970's.

"It's tough stuff, but it's also very tough stuff not to be able to go to a church supper and walk out without being shot or fearing for your safety," he added. "It's time we stop concentrating on the rights of criminals and start concentrating on the rights of the average citizen to be able to live his life in safety."

Paoletta said he also sees the foundation acting as an agent of change to help turn back the tide of social ills that have contributed to increased violence throughout the nation.

"I don't think it's a secret that the real problem with our society today is there are no values, no priorities, no family life, no respect for religion or people," he observed. "There's no respect for self, for others, for authority, for age. That's the great problem of our society."

But the former mayor, who is now a lawyer with the firm of Secley & Berglass, said he is a realist, and knows a foundation or similar effort will not act as a "magic wand" that can correct those social problems with just a wave.

"Those are so far into the bedrock of

our society," he said, "it will take a long time to get the babies of the next generation or the following one to start appreciating the fact that the things I've mentioned had always been the guidepost of an ordered society. We don't have that today."

Paoletta also plans to seek advice from educators and child-development experts as to the best time to begin anti-violence intervention efforts with children. "We need to find out when we should capture these kids before they get captured by the bad elements. It may be too late to save this generation that's screwed up right now, but hopefully, we might be able to persuade the younger one from getting involved in drugs, guns and violence."

The foundation will also solicit donations so it can provide more recreational and educational opportunities for at-risk children, Paoletta added.

A lifelong resident of Bridgeport until he moved to Easton last June, Paoletta said the shooting incident should not be taken as an indication that conditions in Bridgeport, the state's most crime-ridden city, are any worse than those in other urban areas of the United States. "It's just the times we're in and the very lax way we handle crime and criminals," he said.

Paoletta said he expects to make a complete recovery from his wounds, and expressed gratitude for the emergency workers who transported him to the hospital for treatment. "Thank God for their speed and efficiency," he said. "Otherwise, I wouldn't be talking to you."

teel, complaining that he was out of touch with the rank and file and that he lacked concern for line officers under his command.

Casteel, who was sworn in in a private ceremony in November 1993, joined the department in 1977. His appointment was controversial from the start because he had edged out Rivera for the job by scoring 1.7 points higher on a Civil Service examination. Rivera appealed the test scores in Common Pleas Court, but later dropped the appeal.

Following his appointment as interim chief, Rivera said he would meet with police brass and FOP officials to "review all areas of operation. Until that time, all operational policies and procedures will remain as is."

Hold the chaser

A South Carolina woman recently joined a high-speed chase of a teen-age motorist who had refused to halt for a traffic violation, but she didn't do it to help police.

Sherry Peeler Kingsmore told police she intervened because she has opposed police chases ever since her daughter was killed during a pursuit last spring.

Kingsmore was eating at a Waffle

House restaurant in Lavonia, Ga., when police sped by in pursuit of Frank Hogan, 18. Kingsmore jumped in her car and joined the chase to pursue the police, at speeds that reached almost 100 m.p.h., authorities said.

"She came up beside me, my first impression was she was already on the interstate, there was so much traveling and zigzagging. Then I got to thinking, she's going as fast as we are. We were going about 90 or 100," said Stephens County, Ga., Sheriff's Deputy Gerald Stanfield.

An officer of the Georgia Department of Public Safety who had joined the chase told Stanfield that Kingsmore

had "run him off the road" during the Sept. 25 incident.

The chase ended in a wreck when officers put patrol cars on the highway to block Hogan's path. No injuries were reported, but Kingsmore faces a misdemeanor charge of reckless driving in South Carolina. Stephens County authorities say they will charge her with aggravated assault, a felony.

According to South Carolina Highway Patrol spokesman Steve Sullivan, Kingsmore told authorities she has opposed high-speed police pursuits ever since her daughter was killed with three other teen-agers during a police chase in Newberry County, S.C., last April.

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Mixed reaction greets Chief's LAPD shuffle

Following the surprise demotion of his top assistant last month, Los Angeles Police Chief Willie Williams announced a reorganization of the Police Department's management tier that includes the creation of a new position of first assistant chief.

The plan, which requires the approval of the City Council, is said to have sparked some opposition from city officials, including Council President John Ferraro, and also drew blunt criticism from two former Los Angeles police chiefs, Daryl F. Gates and Edward M. Davis.

Williams is also said to be planning controversial reforms in the department's procedure for investigating officer-involved shootings.

Williams announced the demotion of Assistant Chief Bernard Parks and the management reorganization plan on Sept. 12. During a meeting with Mayor Tom Riordan, *The Los Angeles Times* reported, Williams had complained that his efforts to move the department forward were being ham-

pered by his lack of faith in his command staff. Riordan reportedly offered no specific suggestions about personnel changes, but urged Williams to take the steps necessary to consolidate his control over the department, so that reform efforts and the implementation of a police personnel expansion plan stay on track.

During his two years in office, Williams is said to have clashed repeatedly with Parks over changes he wants to make in the department.

Williams said he had promoted Deputy Chief Ronald Banks to the new position of first assistant chief. Banks "will be accountable, along with the chief of police, as a driver of change within the department," Williams said.

Although Williams characterized the appointment as effective immediately, it will have to be approved by the City Council. That approval had not been given at press time.

The demotion and the reorganization plan drew praise from officials of the police union, the Los Angeles Po-

lice Protective League, who said it would help to boost flagging officer morale and improve the public's confidence in the Police Department. But City Council and Police Commission members questioned the need for a new position, which they said would add to the department's top-heavy management structure and increase costs.

As outlined by Williams, the first assistant chief would be in charge of all Police Department operations and administrative services. Some city officials who questioned the creation of the slot noted that those duties are part of Williams's job description. "The job he described is what he's supposed to do. I don't know why we need that," said Ferraro.

"He said he didn't need that position before. Now he's saying he does need it. Why? What changed?" said Councilman Richard Alatorre.

"It flies in the face of management audits previously done on the Police Department, which called for reducing the number of top management staff," noted Alisa Katz, chief deputy to Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky. "We shouldn't overload at top levels of management."

Former chiefs Davis and Gates both blasted the plan. "There is a tremendous possibility for corruption," Davis told *The Times*. "It would be horrible."

Gates made no attempt to conceal his dislike for the plan — or the management style of his successor. "The problem is not Parks," he told *The Times*. "The problem is Willie Williams. He is an absolute, total blob. He's incompetent."

Parks and Williams have reportedly disagreed on a number of issues facing the Police Department, including the Chief's plan to reform the way the agency investigates officer-involved shootings. Williams said last month he intends to make changes soon, but was generally satisfied with the way the department handles its investigations into police shootings.

"We're doing all the right things,

but you have to reach all over the organization for the chief and the [Police] Commission to get the big picture," Williams said. "We need more of our best people to assist in the investigation of a shooting."

Of the estimated 100 or so police-involved shootings reported each year, few result in criminal charges. But about one or two raise questions of criminal conduct.

Williams has already asked to be immediately notified when a questionable shooting occurs, and said he has intervened in several investigations where it appeared criminal charges against officers were imminent. However, he has stopped short of implementing changes sought by Los Angeles County District Attorney Gil Garcetti, who wants the department to end its practice of forcing officers to give "compelled statements" about shooting incidents.

Under Williams's proposals, which must be approved by the Police Commission, investigations of police-involved shootings would no longer be the exclusive domain of the 14-member Officer-Involved Shooting Team, but would be handled by detectives in the department's robbery-homicide division.

Williams contends that the change would broaden the pool of investigators reviewing such incidents and would expand the unit's supervision, thereby increasing integrity. But Lieut. Bill Hall, who heads the shooting unit, said the changes would rob the city of valuable expertise present in the unit.

Williams also wants to speed up the investigative process — a move supported by Garcetti — and has proposed that all shooting reviews be completed within six months. Garcetti has complained that delays make it more difficult for his office to determine whether some shooting incidents warrant criminal charges. And police officials say the lengthy probes hurt morale because officers who are being investigated work

under the threat of possible administrative action or prosecution until they are cleared of wrongdoing.

But the biggest issue involves "compelled statements" given by officers under the threat of termination. The statements cannot be used in any subsequent criminal proceeding because of possible violations of a defendant's Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination. Courts have determined that statements made under the threat of firing do constitute a violation of that right if used against the defendant in a criminal proceeding.

Garcetti wants an end to the practice in both police-involved shooting cases and those in which a suspect dies in police custody. He contends that because the department circulates copies of the statement to in-house investigators and other officers involved who may themselves be subject to disciplinary action, it would be difficult for prosecutors to call those officers as witnesses because courts could find they are "tainted" by their exposure to others' compelled statements.

Parks strongly opposed that change, arguing that the statements are needed so the department can conduct a solid internal review of a shooting incident to determine whether administrative action should be taken against those involved.

In a memo to Williams last May, Parks wrote that the current system "works well for the department and the community we serve. Although Mr. Garcetti doesn't like the product we send to his office, it is a far more complete package than he will receive if the recommendations in this report are implemented."

Williams told *The Los Angeles Times* last month he had decided not to abolish the policy of taking compelled statements from officers, but pledged to personally review any shooting and decide for himself whether the officers ought to be questioned under threat of dismissal.

No-parole era dawns in Virginia — but at what long-term costs?

The Democratic-controlled Virginia Legislature has jumped on the "tough on crime" bandwagon this fall by approving overwhelmingly Republican Gov. George Allen's proposal to end parole and increase sentences for criminals, effective Jan. 1.

"I'm just as pleased as I can be," said Allen of his politically popular plan to keep criminals behind bars as long as possible. He made the comment Sept. 29, the day the state Senate voted 33-6 to approve the measure. Later that day, the House added its approval, 88-10.

Under Allen's plan, criminals convicted of murder, rape, robbery and home burglary will serve 125 percent to 500 percent more time. A "truth in sentencing" provision provides that they must serve at least 85 percent of their sentences, and limits "good time" allowances for prisoners to 15 percent of the overall sentence.

Sentences for those convicted on drug charges are not affected by the law — as long as the offenses do not involve violent crimes. Some non-violent offenders will be sent to work camps or held under house arrest.

While the bill is long on penal solutions to crime, it is short on prevention and treatment alternatives. It will provide drug treatment slots for about 700 of the state's 20,000 inmates. It also provides funding for 10 "work camps" to which a few thousands inmates will be assigned.

Eric Finkbeiner, who heads the Governor's Commission on Parole Abolition and Sentencing Reform, estimated that under the law, violent offenders and burglars will make up 70 percent of the state prison population in five years, compared to 50 percent now. The total number of inmates will also jump — from 21,000 today to an estimated 50,000 in 10 years.

To house the expected influx of prisoners, Allen's plan calls for \$1 billion in new spending to build and operate 27 prisons. While the Legislature

approved the overall plan, it disagrees with Allen on the cost — estimating it at \$2 billion — and put off deciding how to pay for the facilities. This summer, local jails reached dangerous levels of overcrowding because state prisons were so full they could not accept new prisoners, risking the possibility of Federal intervention.

Allen has pledged not to raise taxes or cut spending for education and transportation. He said he will seek voter approval to borrow money to finance the plan, and expects that the state will receive some funding as a result of the recently passed Federal crime bill, which rewards states that curtail or eliminate parole. He said he is also counting on increased tax revenues as the state's economy continues to improve.

Finkbeiner told *USA Today* that the commission has received numerous calls from "many other states" to learn about the tough measure and how it can be implemented elsewhere. Critics, however, contend that the plan, while politically popular with voters who perceive that crime is running rampant, is a recipe for disaster. Some point to the huge increase in prison construction in the 1980's, which they say has done little, if anything, to control crime.

All of the state's five black senators voted against the plan, saying it will disproportionately affect blacks. The state chapter of the NAACP, the Richmond Crusade for Voters and *The Richmond Free Press*, one of the state's largest black newspapers, also weighed in against the plan.

"It will all come back to haunt us," said Julie Stewart of Families Against Mandatory Minimums. "We'll spend billions of dollars to imprison many people who don't need to be behind bars."

But Tracy Monday of the Safe Streets Coalition, which gathered 100,000 signatures on petitions in support of the plan, said that "history has shown parole doesn't work."

Despite Mich. crime decline, residents take precautions

Felony crimes were down in Michigan last year by 3.6 percent, but state residents aren't taking any chances with their safety.

A poll of 599 Michigan voters conducted in September by EPIC-MRA of Lansing found that nearly one out of every three persons surveyed knew someone or had been themselves a victim of crime, and 62 percent indicated they have taken crime prevention measures since then.

Among women, 30 percent said they had been crime victims or knew someone who was, while 35 percent of men said they or someone they knew had been victimized. Thirty-one percent of Detroit area residents also said they or someone they knew had been victimized, while the rate was 33 percent among state residents overall.

More than two-thirds — 68 percent — of those polled said that neither they nor their friends or family members had been crime victims in the past couple of years. Thirteen percent said they themselves had been a crime victim, while 11 percent had close friends who had been crime victims and 8 percent said a

family member had been victimized.

Most of the victimizations — 67 percent — involved property crimes. But 13 percent said they or someone they knew had been assaulted; 8 percent said they or someone they knew had been robbed by armed assailants; 7 percent knew someone who had been murdered, and 4 percent had been raped or knew someone who had been.

Sixty-two percent of those polled said they had taken steps to prevent being victimized. Thirty-two percent said they avoided certain places and situations, or purchased portable phones or self-defense devices; 11 percent said they had watchdogs; 14 percent had purchased alarm systems, while 5 percent bought guns.

The poll shows that crime remains the major concern among Michigan voters, echoing similar findings by other recent surveys, according to EPIC-MRA pollster Ed Saplous. The concerns fly in the face of a crime rate that has been declining in Michigan in the last few years, according to the State Police, although the agency said assaults and robberies had increased.

"The Cold War's over, the economy tends to be off people's minds, education isn't boiling over and health care is off the screen," Saplous told *The Detroit Free Press*. "The one thing that's left is crime. People feel there's no solution."

Robert Kahle, who heads Detroit-based Kahle Research Solutions, said fears are fueled by "a substantial increase in juvenile crime and more violent crime by juveniles. That really scares people." So much so, Kahle said, that people tend to rely more on technological devices like cellular phones and alarm systems to ensure their safety.

Kahle's statement is borne out by figures that show major increases in the purchases of cellular phones and home burglar-alarm systems. Motorola, a leading manufacturer of cellular phones, found that 9 out of 10 purchasers cited safety concerns as the reason for buying their products. And Tim Gerback, sales manager of Habitec Security, which sells home burglar alarms, said sales were up nationally by 10 percent to 15 percent, but had risen 20 percent in metropolitan Detroit.

International Datelines

(A roundup of law enforcement and criminal justice developments from around the world.)

North America

CANADA — Canadian officials are said to be studying the creation of a data base of DNA evidence for use in criminal investigations. DNA testing was introduced in Canada for forensic purposes about five years ago, but there is currently no means of saving genetic information for later retrieval and use by police. Police officials are said to favor the idea of a national DNA data base, and Justice Minister Allan Rock has promised legislation on the subject by early 1995.



EL SALVADOR — Salvadoran death squads, which killed thousands of people during the 12-year civil war that ended in 1992, are now said to have transformed themselves into criminal gangs that are working to thwart reform of the country's justice system. An investigative panel known as the Joint Group reported in September that it found "serious indications" that many of the same people who previously participated in or covered up death-squad activities were now active in crime, including members of the military and police as well as government officials and wealthy individuals. The National Police, which was long associated with corruption and the death squads, is in the process of being replaced by a new and reformed police force, but some observers say the positive steps that have been taken could be endangered if the justice system is left vulnerable to manipulation by special interests.

HAITI — Drug dealing has become a booming business in the capital of Port-au-Prince lately, thanks to the U.S. military occupation. The American soldiers are concentrating on controlling street violence and searching for weapons, leaving street dealers to operate with virtual impunity, and reportedly in greater numbers than ever. In addition, some dealers say, the ouster and flight of police chief Joseph Michel Francois and the dismantling of his cohort of police thugs has let the drug trade resume with fewer payoffs to police.

MEXICO — Police last month detained and questioned the brother of a suspected drug cartel chief about the organization's possible involvement in the assassination of Francisco Ruiz Massieu, secretary general of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, and whose brother heads Mexico's anti-drug operations. The Oct. 1 arrest of Humberto Garcia Abrego was said to fuel widespread speculation that the assassination was ordered by the Gulf drug cartel, which is headed by Garcia's brother.

South America

PERU — A preliminary investigation has ruled out foul play as the cause of a plane crash Aug. 27 that killed five American drug agents in the foothills of the Andes. A Drug Enforcement Investigation inquiry found no indication that the twin-engine plane was shot down or sabotaged. Investigators now speculate that the pilot entered an area of heavy haze or clouds, could not pull the plane up fast enough and slammed into a mountain. The agents and their pilot were on a routine surveillance flight in the coca-producing Huallaga River Valley region.



Europe

ENGLAND — The country's Liberal Democrats ended a national conference in Brighton Sept. 22 with the adoption of a party platform that calls for decriminalizing the use of marijuana. The position, which was among several said to have distressed leaders of the six-year-old party, was reportedly adopted at the urging of the party's youth wing.

FRANCE — Demands for restoration of the death penalty have escalated in recent weeks, following a bloody rampage Oct. 4 in which a young couple tear-gassed two police officers, stole their guns and engaged in a wild car chase. By the time the incident was over, three officers and a taxi driver were dead and three other officers and two civilian passers-by were injured. The alleged killers, a teen-age runaway and her boyfriend, were captured after a shootout in a park in central Paris. The male suspect, Audry

Maupin, 22, died of a chest wound 24 hours after the chase. He and his companion, 19-year-old Florence Rey, were described by one official as "desperate young people, trapped in a fantasy of anarchist theories." Right-wing political leaders said the proper response to the killings would be to restore the death penalty, which was abolished in France in 1981.

The human-rights group Amnesty International recently accused the French police of a pattern of mistreatment, shootings and killings, particularly against non-Europeans and juveniles. In a report released Oct. 11, the group documented 11 cases of mistreatment by French police in the 18 months prior to June 1994. Police used force recklessly and without proper respect for the law, the report said, calling on the French Government to take "concrete steps" to remedy shortcomings in police training and practice.



French customs officials last month seized 40,000 doses of LSD that were hidden in the pages of a magazine carried by a passenger on a train from Belgium. Officials said the hallucinogen was being smuggled in the form of sheets of paper divided into squares, each of which was soaked with a drop of the drug.

ITALY — Police raids in the Calabria region of southern Italy recently netted 116 people on charges of Mafia association. The raids focused on two factions of the 'Ndrangheta crime group, which police say are responsible for 40 murders during a 20-year rivalry.

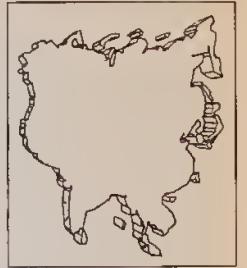
NORWAY — A man was recently fined the equivalent of \$575 for calling a police officer an "onion." The Associated Press reported. The 26-year-old motorist was stopped by the officer near Bergen, in western Norway, for what was described as a routine check, when he became argumentative and growled "You onion" at the officer. According to the NRK state radio network, a charge of insulting an officer was upheld by the county court, which said the word "onion" was an illegal affront. The radio reportedly left unanswered the question of whether other vegetable names are also considered insulting.

Asia

GAZA — The first member of the recently formed Palestinian security forces to die in the line of duty was shot and killed Sept. 17 in a clash with Muslim militants in the town of Rafah. According to Palestinian authorities, Maj. Yusri al-Hams was killed by gunmen from the militant Islamic group Hamas who opened fire after they were caught carrying unlicensed weapons. The Palestinian police chief, Maj. Gen. Nasser Youssef, called the shooting "a clear and dangerous sign of the level reached by this gang of outlaws."

ISRAEL — In an 11th-hour decision, the Israeli Supreme Court barred the nation's police from participating in an international peacekeeping effort in Haiti. A team of 30 volunteer officers had

been ready to go on Sept. 29 when the court intervened. According to Israeli police rules, officers cannot operate beyond the nation's boundaries. Supreme Court Judge Yitzhak Zamir said that if the officers were to act outside Israel, it would pave the way for them to be used in controversial situations such as breaking up strikes or protecting foreign dictators. The court ordered the government to present arguments as to why the officers should be allowed to go to Haiti.



PAKISTAN — Former prime minister Nawaz Sharif said recently that top military and intelligence officials proposed a "blueprint" in early 1991 for selling heroin to pay for covert military operations. Sharif claimed that Gen. Aslam Beg, then the army chief of staff, and Gen. Asad Durrani, then head of the military Inter-Services Intelligence bureau, approached him three months after his election as prime minister in November 1990 and said the armed forces needed more money for covert foreign operations and wanted to raise it through drug smuggling. Sharif, who lost a re-election bid last October and is now the opposition leader in Parliament, says that a few days later he ordered Beg not to implement the plan. Both Beg and Durrani have denied Sharif's allegation, and officials with the U.S. State Department and the Drug Enforcement Administration say they have no evidence that Pakistan's military is or has been involved in drug trafficking. About 70 tons of heroin is produced each year in Pakistan, a third of which is smuggled abroad, mostly to the West, according to the State Department's 1994 report on international drug trafficking.

SINGAPORE — A Dutch businessman was hanged Sept. 23 for heroin possession, making him the first Westerner to be executed here for a drug crime. Johannes van Damme, 59, had been arrested in 1991 at Singapore's Changi Airport when police discovered 9.4 pounds of heroin in his suitcase. He had been on death row since last year. Before the pre-dawn execution, Singapore President Ong Teng Cheong rejected pleas for clemency from Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and the Dutch Government, as well as from the human-rights group Amnesty International. Since 1975, when drug offenses were made punishable by a mandatory death sentence, Singapore has executed 78 people for narcotics crimes.

THAILAND — The top Saudi Arabian diplomat in Thailand is being credited with uncovering the biggest scandal in the history of the Royal Thai Police, which began with a \$20-million jewel theft from a Saudi prince and has grown to implicate at least 18 police officers, including two generals who were dismissed in September. Mohammed Said Khoja, the Saudi chargé d'affaires here, spent four years digging for facts and prodding Thai officials in the case, which is believed to have led to several killings, including the wife and teen-age son of the Government's key witness. The witness, a Bangkok jeweler, is said to be in hiding. Khoja said he believes Thai police officials are also behind the killings of three Saudi diplomats in Bangkok in 1990, who he says were shot after learning the names of the jewel thieves.

Circling the wagons

More communities adopt gated-enclave approach

An increase in the number of communities that use high fences, guards and pass cards to keep intruders out is the latest reminder that personal security remains among the highest priorities of prospective U.S. home buyers.

Moreover, developers are racing to meet the demand for the ultra-exclusive — and some say, ultra-isolated and segregated — gated communities as the trend continues its nationwide spread.

Recently, Bearpath, located south of Minneapolis, became the first such development in Minnesota. In all, about 4 million residents live in 30,000 gated communities nationwide, and their numbers grew by 17 percent last year alone.

Critics say the gated enclaves isolate their residents from the surrounding community and contribute to a siege mentality. But with crime a continuing concern, the developments clearly offer peace of mind for some residents. "People are so fearful of escalating

crime in this country they're taking steps to have some control of their environment," said Debra Bass of the Community Associations Institute of Alexandria, Va.

Design principles used by developers of private, gated communities are also being adopted for other kinds of housing. Fences are being installed at some housing projects to keep out criminals, and a number of middle-class neighborhoods, such as the Five Oaks section of Dayton, Ohio, have gated streets, cul-de-sacs and blocked outlets to limit outside traffic and reduce crime. [See LEN, Oct. 31, 1994.]

One urban planner said the current trend has sprung from a feeling that one must sharply define one's "turf," in much the same way that urban gangsters do. "It's a gang way of looking at life — I've got my turf and you've got your turf," said Norman Krumholz, a professor of urban

planning at Cleveland State University.

Krumholz, a former planning director for the city of Cleveland, said he discouraged city officials there from pursuing a gated community plan in the 1970's.

Lisa Olson said living at Bearpath — where homes sell for an average of \$850,000 — makes her and her two young children feel safer when her husband, Greg, a professional baseball player, is away on his frequent travels. She told USA Today that she also likes Bearpath for its "sense of community."

David Chapman, who developed Bearpath and three similar communities in Atlanta, Philadelphia and Palm Beach, Fla., said a survey of home buyers showed that security was the No. 1 reason why they purchased property in the Bearpath development, even though the area has a relatively low crime rate.

"It's the wave of the future," he said. "Even if it isn't needed right now, it will be somewhere down the road."

Juvenile curfew law is Dade in the water

A Dade County, Fla., official says the county will appeal a permanent injunction against its juvenile curfew, which was thrown out as unconstitutional just days before a companion state law was to take effect.

Circuit Court Judge Norman Gerstein issued the injunction on Sept. 21, saying the ordinance violates juveniles' privacy rights under the state constitution. The curfew had been approved by the county government in February and was in effect only 30 days before a preliminary injunction against it was issued, said Assistant County Attorney Roy Wood.

Gerstein's ruling said there was "no evidence offered that a countywide curfew would have any effect on the small group of repeat offenders" said to be responsible for most of the county's juvenile crime.

The American Civil Liberties Union of Florida had challenged the curfew on several fronts, said Robyn Blumner, the group's executive direc-

tor. "The underlying philosophy behind the challenge was that we oppose group punishment — people being punished for crimes of select members of a group," she told LEN. "In this country, you can't be deprived of liberty without due process of law yet young people were placed under house arrest every night without any criminal accusation against them."

"We challenged on privacy grounds, and in effect, First Amendment grounds — their right to speak, their right to personal autonomy — and also the parents' rights to make decisions about their children," Blumner added.

Wood told LEN that the injunction may be at odds with a law signed in May by Gov. Lawton Chiles, which authorized counties to impose curfews — a provision that was part of the state's overhaul of the juvenile justice system.

"It more or less spelled out the type of ordinance [counties] could have, which was in fact very similar to the

one that we had. But ours had been enacted before the state bill had been enacted," Wood said.

Gerstein did not rule on the constitutionality of the state law, Wood added.

"I was hoping he would rule on the state law and would declare it unconstitutional," Wood said, "in which case we could have appealed directly to the Florida Supreme Court, where I think we would have won."

The county has until Nov. 4 to file a notice of appeal.

But Blumner said that the provision was "a non-statute because localities already have that power. The only reason curfews were mentioned in the juvenile justice legislation is because originally [legislators] wanted to impose a statewide curfew. When they were told it would probably be struck

down, they altered the language to empower localities. They already had this power; it's not like they granted them anything new."

Under the Dade County ordinance, youths under 17 were to be off the streets between 11 P.M. and 6 A.M. on weeknights, and from midnight to 6 A.M. on weekends. Exemptions were allowed for youths going to or from work, those attending school, church or other organized events, and those accompanied by parents or guardians.

Violators were subject to detention by police until picked up by their parents or guardians. Three-time violators could be deemed wards of the state by juvenile courts and be put into foster homes or juvenile detention facilities. Parents of offenders were subject to \$50 fines after the second or third of-

fense, said Wood.

Gerstein said the ordinance violated a special provision of the Florida Constitution that expressly guarantees the right to privacy.

"To me, that's rather absurd," said Wood. "We're talking about preventing people from going out in public, and he's saying it's a violation of their right of privacy to tell people they can't go out in public. I have a logical problem with that."

Wood, who noted that a previous attempt by the county to overturn the preliminary injunction had failed, said he expects that the county's arguments on appeal "will not [get] a very good reception in the District Court of Appeal. However, reading the tea leaves in various ways, I think we could do pretty well in the Supreme Court."

Well, hush my mouth! Chief won't enforce town's anti-profanity law

The police chief of a New Jersey town where officials last month passed a law that bans cursing in public, among other things, says he'll be darned if he'll order his officers to enforce it.

Police Chief Joseph Sferra of the Borough of Raritan told LEN he has major reservations about the constitutionality of the measure, which the Borough Council approved Oct. 11 by a vote of 5-0, with one abstention.

The broadly worded ordinance bars people from assembling "in the street, public places or public halls of the Borough of Raritan or be upon the streets, sidewalks, steps or platforms of any store, business, house, park, church or railroad station, bus or other conveyance or within or around any building, dwelling house, office, place of business, factory or private or public place within said Borough behaving in a disorderly manner by noisy, rude or indecent behavior, by using profane, vulgar or indecent language, by making insulting remarks or comment to others ..."

The ordinance also prohibits fighting, "unnecessary congregating in groups," "begging for alms" or publicly consuming alcoholic beverages. It is punishable by a maximum fine of \$500 and/or 90 days in jail.

"Portions of what is in [the ordinance] have been ruled unconstitutional," said Sferra, who has been chief of the Somerset County town of about 6,000 residents since 1987. "I won't enforce this unless somebody can prove I'm wrong."

Raritan has no widespread problem with public swearing, Sferra said, and he has no idea why the council jumped to approve the measure. "They're trying to nip it in the bud, but I have no idea what they're trying to nip in the bud."

Borough Administrator Daniel Jaxel said the ordinance came about as part of an effort to improve the quality of the life in the town. The ordinance is a "preventative measure" that would be enforced "like any other law," he said. "A person could sign a complaint or the police could issue a summons to the

person, who has a proper right to plead not guilty and contest the charge in court."

If that occurs, it could open the way for a legal challenge by the New Jersey chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. "There isn't anything redeemable in the ordinance in our view," observed executive director Ed Martone. "It goes well beyond what even the press has focused on — the ban on cursing in public — but it doesn't just ban cursing."

Martone said the group would challenge the law if a Raritan resident is ever charged with violating it. It may also try to locate someone "who has a likelihood of being in violation of the ordinance, then goes into court and asks the court for a declaratory judgment ... I've met some people in the town who've called and offered themselves as plaintiffs but I don't know whether they would have the standing or not to bring a complaint."

Sferra told LEN he is angered that the town's attempt to legislate civility has placed it in the center of a media circus. He said he has received calls from news organizations as far away as Tokyo, and from virtually all of the TV tabloid news shows. "I am very sad that this town is being depicted as one where vulgar language is running rampant," he said. "That's not the way it is at all."

The chief said he'd be happier if the council would approve funds so that he could get his 15-officer agency — which lost four officers recently — back up to strength. "Ironically, they're laying people off while everybody out there is saying they need more police protection. Then they're making a law that we have to deal with — and the number of personnel stays the same."

The ACLU may find itself waiting indefinitely for a chance to challenge the ordinance. "They'll have to wait an awful long time if they expect to see the name of a Raritan police officer on the bottom of any complaint here," said Sferra. "If we were to do this, I would be laughed out of the profession by the people in it."

New Orleans Mayor says proof of curfew's success is in the numbers

Crime committed by juveniles in New Orleans plummeted 38 percent during nighttime hours in the first two months of a curfew for youths under 17 that was enacted earlier this year, according to Mayor Marc Morial.

The curfew, which went into effect on June 1, requires youths under age 17 to be off the streets by 9 P.M. during summer weeknights — and by 8 P.M. from September to May — and by 11 P.M. on weekends. Two-time violators face the prospect of overnight stays in a juvenile detention facility, while a third offense can result in an appearance in juvenile court and a \$500 fine for the offender's parents or guardians.

Morial, who pushed for the curfew as part of a wide-ranging anti-crime plan he announced shortly after

taking office in May, said that the encouraging figures show the curfew is working.

"We are seeing significant results in our approach to the crime problem," he said in a statement on Sept. 28. "There are so many components to this complex problem we decided to look at them separately — juvenile crime and youth programs, domestic violence, impacting illegal weapons on the street and so on from there. This approach has been productive thus far."

Morial said the decrease in juvenile crime is part of an overall drop in crime so far this year. During June and July, crime fell by 7.8 percent, and by 13 percent during the curfew hours between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M., compared to the same period in 1993.

Juvenile crime was down 26 percent in June, when 59 incidents were

reported, compared to June 1993, when 80 incidents were reported. The numbers dropped even more sharply in July — down 46 percent from levels reported in July 1993. Police said the largest decreases in juvenile crime occurred in the categories of armed robbery, auto theft and rape.

A police spokesman, Sgt. Marlon Defillo, told LEN that curfew enforcement has not adversely affected the Police Department's resources. "Every district in every neighborhood has a full complement of officers, so we're not draining any resources from other places to enforce the curfew," he said.

As of Oct. 17, Defillo added, police had picked up 2,235 curfew violators. Of that number, 111 were charged with felony crimes, including gun and narcotics possession.

NYC's "Dirty 30" scandal nets its first supervisors

An additional 14 police officers assigned to a New York City precinct battered by an ongoing drug-corruption scandal were arrested recently on charges that included stealing and selling drugs, extortion, tampering with evidence, and perjury.

The arrests, which occurred Sept. 28, brought the total number of officers implicated in the scandal to 29 so far this year — nearly one-sixth of the personnel assigned to the 191-officer 30th Precinct in Harlem.

And, for the first time since arrests began in March, two sergeants — 36-year veteran Richard J. McGauley, 36, and 10-year veteran Kevin P. Nannery — were charged with crimes, making this the most sweeping corruption scandal involving a single precinct in the history of the 31,000-officer Police Department.

Nannery is alleged to have led a crew of at least six officers — known as "Nannery's Raiders" — who broke down apartment doors to steal drugs, guns and cash in incidents that investigators said occurred throughout 1992 and 1993. The officers allegedly faked police radio and 911 emergency calls to

make their raids on narcotics dealers, most of them Dominican immigrants.

"These officers not only committed crimes and then lied about it, they also manipulated the system for their own gain," said Manhattan District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau, whose agency spearheaded the probe. Morgenthau said the repeated acts of perjury committed by some of the accused officers already had caused the dismissal of 11 criminal cases, with another 50 expected to be thrown out in the next few months.

Five of the officers from the "Dirty 30" — as the precinct has been dubbed — immediately pleaded guilty and agreed to cooperate with state and federal prosecutors against their fellow officers. Charges against one of the 29 officers have been dropped, while seven others have been on modified duty since the spring, pending completion of the investigation.

One of the officers, Steven Laski, committed suicide in September, apparently out of fear that his arrest was imminent. Department officials confirmed that Laski would have been among those charged in the scandal.

And, for the first time, a female officer was implicated in the scandal. Justine Fazzini, the daughter of a retired police detective and who has been on the force for four years, was charged with joining other officers on several occasions to search cars for drugs and cash and dividing the spoils.

Police Commissioner William Bratton, who personally stripped the badges of officers during the first wave of arrests last spring, said he was particularly disgusted by the alleged involvement of the two sergeants, especially since one of them, McGauley, was the assistant integrity control officer for the precinct.

"They are intended to serve as role models — supervisors for the men and women below them," Bratton said. "We place an enormous amount of trust in our sergeants, and they violated it."

Bratton took issue with critics who contend the latest arrests are evidence that the Police Department is unable to police itself, and proof of the need for an independent body to monitor its corruption-fighting efforts. "Under no circumstances can we — the Police

Continued on Page 10

Rodriguez:

Cutting-edge policing — customer-driven

By Matt L. Rodriguez

The customer is always right — right? For years, that has been the golden rule of customer service in America. But today, as corporate executives refocus on the issue of customer service, they seem to be rethinking the traditional golden rule.

Customers still expect and deserve high-quality service from the companies they do business with. But that does not mean the customer is "right" in every situation. Some customers get out of line. Some mistreat a company's employees. And some customers cannot meet the company's own standards for quality or volume.

In these types of situations, not only is the customer not "right," the customer may need to be "fired."

Such was the case with Nypro, a plastics molding company based in western Massachusetts. A few years ago, Nypro had 800 customers in its low-margin, highly competitive industry, which produces everything from blood diagnostic test packs to disposable razors.

Then, defying traditional logic, Nypro decided to let 770 of those customers go. It wanted to concentrate on serving those 30-40 high-volume customers that could meet Nypro's exceedingly high quality-control standards. The result: Nypro more than tripled its business, and is now a \$200-million-a-year firm.

If You Can't Fire the Customer

In policing, of course, we do not enjoy the luxury of being able to "fire" a customer. We have a statutory as well as moral responsibility to serve everyone. So rather than discharging customers, as the private sector can do, police organizations need to take a different approach with our clients. We need to train them instead.

Training the customer — the community — is particularly important for departments that are undergoing the change to community-oriented policing. In fact, the whole philosophy of community policing may depend on how well both the

police and the community understand their new roles and responsibilities.

Customer service and training are two issues that Tom Peters has been discussing and dissecting for more than a decade. Peters is the manage-

ment guru who burst on the scene in 1982 with the publication of "In Search of Excellence." That book stayed on The New York Times best-seller list for three years and, with more than 2.5 million copies sold, is still the best-selling management book of all time.

America's premier "management guru" singles out the Chicago Police Department for its approach to community-oriented policing.

More recently, Peters has entered the corporate video field, and has been hugely successful at

that as well. His 1987 training video, "A Passion for Customers," was also an international best-seller. In that video, Peters highlighted five companies that gained their competitive edge through superior customer service.

Old Turf Revisited

This year, in a new video, Peters has decided to revisit the state of customer service in America — to see how it is playing out in the 1990's in a variety of organizational settings. Once again, he has selected five organizations to focus on. Four are from the private sector:

— Southwest Airlines, the only major airline

to have turned a profit for each of the last 23 years;

— K. Barchetti Shops, a Pittsburgh men's clothing retailer whose sales per square foot are almost four times the national average;

— DeMar Plumbing, near Fresno, Calif., which has used innovative marketing and sales techniques to increase annual sales from \$200,000 to \$3.5 million in less than a decade;

— Nypro, the aforementioned successful plastic company.

The fifth organization Peters highlights is from the public sector: the Chicago Police Department. In particular, Peters wanted to explore how the private-sector concepts of customer service are being applied to a community policing strategy in a major U.S. city.

Chicago's community policing initiative is known as CAPS, the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy. Started in April 1993 on a prototype

Continued on Page 10

Silverman, Solis:

Community policing training: How to realize an elusive concept

By Eli B. Silverman and Carmen L. Solis
(Second of two parts.)

Revamped and upgraded training for community policing is frequently cited as urgent and indispensable to the success of the new way of policing. Nevertheless, community policing training has often proved elusive in practice, due to the limited attention accorded community policing implementation and its crucial training component.

This limited attention is vividly reflected in another conclusion that emerges from a review of the community policing literature: To wit, that there is a paucity of specific recommendations and reports as to the appropriate and effective nature, content, timing and method of delivery of the training. This also applies to analytical literature reviews of selection and preparation of trainers

and instructors in community policing training.

Despite discussion of some individual training efforts (Rumbaut, 1977), we still know very little about how many, if any, common denominators there are or, perhaps more importantly, what denominators may be applicable to all community policing training regardless of the nature, size, composition and/or complexity of a given police department and its jurisdiction. As such, our knowledge is ultimately derived from what appears to be good advice — community policing requires quantitative and qualitative levels of training far greater than that currently offered.

Informed approaches to community policing training require exploration of a number of component areas. Briefly, these include:

¶ **The Design Process.** It is important to assess the manner and process through which community policing training was developed. How was

the community policing training designed? Who and what police ranks were involved? Did the process include anyone outside the organization? Were members of the community or community organizations included? At what stages were the participants involved? What materials and training programs were examined and reviewed? What was considered and rejected, and why? Who was assigned responsibility for the development of the process, and who was assigned responsibility for its implementation?

¶ **Conceptual and Value Foundations.** Whether explicit or not, all training efforts derive from theoretical foundations. Training, at its best, seeks the infusion of a set of values into organizational behavior. As Simon (1976) has noted, the more effective an organization's training, the less there is a need for restrictive, detailed and cumbersome organizational rules and procedures.

In other words, the performance of employees is linked directly to their competence and training, since the "elements entering into all but the most routine decisions are so numerous and so complex that it is impossible to control positively more than a few" (Simon, 1976). This is surely applicable to a law enforcement officer, particularly a community police officer.

This position is further underscored by the two-pronged argument of community policing advocates. The first is that regardless of the type of policing, "most police are subject to little direct supervision. Most officers conduct the bulk of their critical work, including using force, alone or with a partner" (Kelling, 1994). The second is that since community policing places greater reliance on the cop on the beat and seeks to grant the officer

Continued on Page 11

(Eli B. Silverman, Ph.D., is a professor in the Department of Law, Police Science and Criminal Justice Administration at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Carmen L. Solis is a professor in the SEEK Department at John Jay College. They have collaborated in training and evaluation regarding community policing, supervision and multiculturalism.)

Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News



Congress says "welcome" to police

You have a friend in Congress. That's the word from the co-chairman of the Law Enforcement Caucus in the House of Representatives. Speaking before the National Law Enforcement Council in September, Representative Bart Stupak (D.-

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

Mich.) said the caucus will lend a welcoming ear to groups in the criminal justice field who have ideas for improving law enforcement. "We want everyone in law enforcement to feel welcome and be included," he said.

Stupak, a freshman Congressman, founded the caucus last spring. He had 13 years in law enforcement with the Escabana, Mich., Police Department and the Michigan State Police before becoming an attorney and winning election to the House in 1992. His co-chairman is another former police officer, Representative Jim Lightfoot (R.-Iowa). The caucus now boasts a membership of about 75 representatives, including a couple of former sheriffs, another police officer or two, and former judges, district attorneys and correction officers, Stupak said. The remaining members have a strong interest in criminal justice issues, but no professional experience in the field. The caucus has no staff, but Stupak's legislative director, Andy Barbour, serves as its executive director. Barbour's counterpart on Congressman Lightfoot's staff, Julie Manes, is also assigned to the work of the law enforcement caucus.

The aim of the caucus is chiefly to serve as a sounding board for the law enforcement community in Congress and as a method of sharing information on policy and grants for law enforcement, Stupak said. "The purpose is not necessarily to take sides on issues," he added. "When we developed this

caucus, we said we don't want any turf wars. What we wanted was to have law enforcement people come before the caucus to explain an idea or discuss a bill, and exchange ideas on how we can work together for the betterment of law enforcement."

The caucus might take a position on non-controversial matters on which the law enforcement community is in unanimous agreement. But, said Stupak, "we've been very, very sensitive in not taking positions on bills because we don't want the caucus being seen as a tool for the sheriffs, city police, the troopers, or any other group."

Stupak pointed out that a law enforcement association making a pitch for the caucus's support might not get it, but it might well get the support of individual members of the caucus. "And they may be very influential in Congress," he noted.

The caucus did not take a position on the crime bill this year because not all members were in agreement on it. Taking sides on the crime bill "would have split up the caucus and caused hard feelings," Stupak said. "So we left it alone. We're not afraid of issues, but we don't want to divide the caucus."

"During the crime bill debate, we had sources of information available for any member of Congress," Stupak continued. That information was not "our personal twist on the crime bill," he said, but rather "just the facts, ma'am," as the caucus saw it.

At the moment, Stupak, Lightfoot and their staffs are working a procedure by which local committees can find out how they might benefit from crime bill funds. "Everyone thinks there's 30 billion now sitting there that they can tap into to fight crime," Stupak said, "but most of that money doesn't even begin to hit until 1996. In my state, a lot of police agencies are calling and asking about getting more police officers or a new prison in their backyard. The money is all phased in, as you know, but back home they don't know that."

The Congressman said that when he arrived in Washington, "I was really amazed that everybody from ball-bearing people to

soybean growers had a caucus among House members. I asked around and everyone said there was never a law enforcement caucus to be a conduit of information and ideas between the law enforcement community and the Congress." He decided to remedy that shortcoming.

The caucus was started rather late in the Congressional session and thus has not been as active and effective as Stupak hopes it will become. He expects that in 1995 the membership will continue to rise and that monthly meetings will be held. Thus far, meetings have been sporadic. A mailing list has been compiled of House members and law enforcement people to keep all hands informed on the caucus's doings.

There has been some misunderstanding about the purpose of the caucus, Stupak said, with some believing it's an arm of the National Rifle Association. "That's the furthest thing from the truth," he declared, pointing out that among the speakers who have appeared before the caucus are Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Drug Enforcement Administration chief Thomas Constantine. Both are members of an Administration that has tilted regularly with the NRA. "If we were an arm of the NRA, why would we have them in during the assault-weapons argument?" he asked rhetorically.

His audience, made up of leaders of the 14 major law enforcement associations in the National Law Enforcement Council, received Stupak and his message warmly. The NLEC is an informal organization that meets about six times a year in Washington.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

The means vs. the ends:

NIJ defends action on critical DARE study

Continued from Page 1

extremely cautious before drawing comparisons between DARE and other similar but not identical programs. The peer reviewers felt that the RTI comparisons were overdrawn."

Travis said RTI was asked by the peer-review panel to re-examine some of the findings, but the institute refused.

Susan Ennett, a co-author of the RTI study, acknowledged that its findings were limited by the dearth of previous research on the effects of DARE, and because researchers looked only at effectiveness among children in the core curriculum's target grade-level — the 5th and 6th grades.

"What we found was that DARE had the greatest impact on knowledge about drugs, and the smallest impact on actual drug use," she said. "One thing that is important to bear in mind is that we were evaluating the core curriculum, which is aimed at 5th- and 6th-graders, and drug use is relatively low at that grade level. So the low drug use effect sizes we found are partially just a reflection that children are not using drugs at that age."

Long-Term Research Needed

"Our study really speaks to DARE's short-term effectiveness," Ennett told LEN. "We couldn't really look at long-term effectiveness because there weren't enough studies. There have been a couple of long-term studies, and, based on those, we're not seeing much evidence of effects becoming apparent as kids get older. But those are only a couple of studies. We need more research into that area."

Ennett said other findings of the study confirm that DARE's widespread popularity continues unabated. "It's in 52 percent of nation's school districts, and our survey of prevention coordina-

tors for school districts showed that DARE is a popular program. It's widely used and it's well-liked, according to them, school personnel, students and their parents."

The study found that more than 40 percent of the drug-use prevention coordinators planned to expand the program, and that 21 percent of those whose

"NIJ upheld the very high standards of an academic institute and I'm very proud we did."

— NIJ Director Jeremy Travis

districts did not use the program said they are interested in adopting it.

The study also suggested that police officers who work as DARE instructors may not be as effective as "other possible program providers."

"The generally more traditional style used by DARE has not been shown to be as effective as an interactive teaching mode," the researchers noted. "Traditional didactic approaches that involve teachers delivering information, with little response from students, are increasingly recognized as undesirable. More effective are strategies that engage students in a dialogue with the teacher; more effective still are cooperative or participatory learning approaches in which the teacher serves as a facilitator or catalyst to generate discussions and other interactions among students."

While portions of the DARE curriculum do use the interactive approach, it might improve its effectiveness by embracing it even further, Ennett said.

"The interactive programs are representative of the newer drug-education programs that in a lot of instances are teaching social skills and giving [students] the opportunity to practice those skills, so that when they're in situations where they might feel social pressures to use drugs, they could have some opportunity to practice what they might do."

Support for NIJ's Position

Ennett declined to comment on the stance taken by NIJ on the RTI's research, but Roberta Silverman, a spokeswoman for DARE America, said she agreed with the reasoning behind NIJ's actions regarding the DARE study.

"There seems to be this impression that the Justice Department is trying to squelch this study, that they are not reprinting or republishing this study and the reason why is because of the issue of scientific validity," Silverman said. "They fund many, many studies in a year, and a few will be selected for publication, but they must meet the highest standards. So why would they publish something that their scientific peer review said wasn't worthy?"

Silverman noted that since the study was conducted in 1991 and 1993, DARE has introduced a revised curriculum and has greatly expanded its base to include both younger and older groups of children. It also has adopted more of the interactive teaching techniques recommended by RTI.

"To the extent that people are saying we're not willing to publish negative findings, well, we just did," added Travis. "I think NIJ upheld the very high standards of an academic institute and I'm very proud we did."

Silverman added that the controversy over the NIJ's handling of the study has caused some of its more

important — and solidly supported — findings, such as those on the widespread popularity of DARE, to be ignored.

"The conclusions are that DARE is taking the place of some other programs," she told LEN. "I'd like to see this other program that's better because, according to the people out there in the schools, it ain't there... If DARE wasn't there, what would be there? What would be there, according to this study, is really haphazard."

NIJ Is "Committed to Rigor"

On Oct. 20, USA Today printed a letter from Travis rebutting "the erroneous impression" left by the newspaper's article that NIJ had suppressed the DARE study. He noted that the RTI report had been subjected to two rounds of peer review, the second of which raised "even stronger concerns about the scientific validity of RTI's findings. RTI continued to stand behind its findings."

"As a scientific institute, we are

committed to high standards of methodological rigor," Travis continued. "Our handling of the DARE evaluation reflects our commitments to those standards."

Yet to appear in the newspaper is a three-page, point-by-point rebuttal of 16 "inaccurate quotations, false statements, omissions and cases of editorializing" that was written by Dr. Herbert Kleber, chairman of DARE's Scientific Advisory Board and a former deputy director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy during the Bush Administration. "Since its publication, this article has caused and continues to cause serious harm to the DARE program," Kleber wrote.

USA Today spokesman Warren Wheat said that the newspaper had no plans to publish the Kleber letter, which he said was being examined by the newspaper's attorneys. A planned open page debate about DARE, in which Kleber and other DARE supporters and detractors were to participate, has been scrapped, he added.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNER

Boise City is currently recruiting for a professional law enforcement planner to plan, develop, coordinate and implement law enforcement planning activities for the Boise City Police Department. Requires knowledge of planning principles, research design methods, and supervisory practices.

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Chicago's customer-driven policing

Continued from Page 8

basis in five of the city's 25 police districts, CAPS is currently being expanded citywide. The strategy emphasizes community involvement and the support of other city agencies to address a broad range of crime and disorder problems at the neighborhood level.

No Quick Fix

Following are some of the observations Peters makes about community policing in Chicago and our approach to customer service and organizational change.

Community Involvement. To Peters, successful companies are in the business of "making customers, not just sales." In other words, if you are Southwest Airlines, you are not satisfied with selling another ticket for the next flight. You are obsessed with finding and keeping a long-term customer.

The same principle, he says, applies to community policing. With CAPS, we are working to develop a long-term community partner, not a short-term fix — because in the long run, that partner will help us prevent far more crimes than we can possibly prevent by responding to one 911 call or conducting a single followup investigation.

In Chicago, we are building that partnership with the community in a number of ways:

— Through regular meetings of police officers and the community on each of Chicago's 279 police beats. Beat meetings allow residents and other community stakeholders to sit down with their beat officers to discuss what problems need attention and, as important, how those problems are going to be addressed.

— Through Citizen Advisory Committees that have been established in each of the city's 25 police districts. These committees tackle issues as diverse as court advocacy, youth and family problems, neighborhood watch, even economic development.

— Through a number of small, less formal mechanisms, such as increased foot patrols in some neighborhoods, a greater police presence on the beat, and more visible signs of citizen support.

Customizing for Unique Needs

Problem Solving. Problem solving is another aspect of customer service that Peters focuses on. In looking at how the private sector solves customers' problems, he emphasizes that "a customer is not a customer is not a customer." All customers are unique, and each has a unique set of needs and wants.

Again, the same principle applies to community policing. According to Peters, "a beat is not a beat is not a beat."

CAPS, he says, is about trying to provide customized police services on each of Chicago's beats. It is about identifying and analyzing the problems that are unique to each beat, and then trying to solve those problems with the available resources on that beat.

This type of customized problem-solving is made possible by a number of operational changes we have made over the past year to support CAPS:

— Patrol officers in all 25 districts have been given steady beat and watch assignments. This consistency allows them to develop an understanding of their beats, and the people and problems on those beats.

— We have instituted a new dispatch policy aimed at keeping beat officers on their beats. Over the last year, the level of beat integrity has increased in the five CAPS prototype districts.

— Beat "profiling" activities have begun. Officers are documenting the chronic crime problems on their beats, as well as the local resources for addressing those problems.

— We have implemented a new system for accessing other city services that are so critical to solving many of the quality-of-life problems in Chicago's neighborhoods.

— We are in the early stages of developing a computerized data base of problem-solving information. This will save officers and the community from having to "reinvent the wheel" every time they come together to solve a problem.

Man and Machine

Technology. To Peters, the innovative use of technology is critically important, provided that organizations not lose sight of the fundamental purpose of technology — namely, to serve the customer better. Police departments, too, must keep in mind this "human dimension" to technology.

With CAPS, new technology is being used to identify and track problems at the beat level, share information with the community, and guide problem-solving efforts.

Over the past year, we installed local area networks in the five CAPS prototype districts, and will soon be installing LANs in the 20 remaining districts. These computers allow our officers to capture and analyze crime data at the beat level, right in the district station. In the past, this information had to go downtown to Police Headquarters and be entered on a mainframe computer before it was sent back to the district.

By doing more crime analysis at the district level, our officers are able to generate more timely data. They are also able to display that data in more flexible and useful ways, including computerized crime maps. Crime maps can be particularly useful in educating

the community about local crime problems.

Training. Tom Peters has a straightforward message about training that he says applies to all organizations: Train your employees, train your customers and, most of all, get the training right. In Chicago, we have made a sizable investment in all three of these aspects of training for community policing.

In the spring of 1993, we provided four days of intensive training to 1,750 patrol officers and supervisors from the five prototype districts. Now that CAPS is being expanded citywide, our commitment to training has accelerated.

Critical Agents of Change

Citywide training starts with our field supervisors — sergeants, lieutenants and captains. They are the critical agents of change at the district station level, and their training has focused on the specific roles and responsibilities they have under CAPS.

One of those roles is to act as trainers themselves — to be coaches and mentors to their officers. This summer, the department developed a nine-week program of CAPS orientation training for all patrol officers. Supervisors were then placed in the role of delivering that training during roll calls throughout the summer. Our roll-call training is now being followed up with classroom instruction emphasizing problem-solving.

Probably the most distinctive element of our CAPS training strategy is the training that will be provided to our "customers," beginning in early 1995. Uniquely, this community training will involve not only classroom instruction, but also joint training — police and community training — on each and every police beat. Over the next year, a team of police and civilian instructors will travel across the city providing ongoing instruction and technical assistance to beat officers and beat residents as they work on solving actual crime problems on their beats.

The community side of this training is being funded by a Community Development Block Grant. The training

will be coordinated through the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety, an umbrella community organization dedicated to crime prevention and community policing.

No Half-Hearted Measures

Organizational Change. Of all the themes that Tom Peters articulates, the one that he drives home time and time again is that change cannot be incremental or half-hearted. Change must be radical. It must permeate the entire organization. It must become a way of life.

Peters says this principle applies to public-sector agencies as much as it does to the private sector. With community policing in particular, he says, change must go to the very core of the police organization and its relationship with its customers and partners.

In Chicago, this change means more than expanding our CAPS model to all 25 police districts, or training our officers and the community. It means transforming the entire police organization from a largely centralized, incident-driven, crime-suppression agency to a more decentralized, customer-driven, crime-prevention organization.

Of course, change of this magnitude takes time; it does not happen overnight. Like many other departments, Chicago has initiated a strategic planning process to map out the organizational changes that lie ahead. Last October, we published "Together We Can," our vision statement for the future. We also created a strategic planning group to begin turning that vision into a plan of action.

Peters acknowledges the importance of this type of planning process, especially in large organizations undergoing large-scale change. But while change must be carefully considered, it must also be aggressively and boldly carried out.

There is a "just do it" aspect to change to change that must always be kept in mind. In the policing profession in particular, our customers cannot always wait.

NYC "Dirty 30" scandal widens

Bratton says PD can clean its own house

Continued from Page 7

Department and the rest of the criminal justice system — tolerate or condone breaking the law to enforce the law," the Commissioner said. "We are capable and willing to clean out our house."

Bratton has said he opposes the establishment of an outside monitor as recommended in July by the Mollen Commission, which began the inquiry into alleged drug corruption at the precinct. Mayor Rudolph Giuliani has remained noncommittal about the idea.

Morgenthau said the latest group of alleged rogue cops perfected the "key job" — robbing drug dealers of their apartment keys, which they used to enter the dwellings to ransack in a search for drugs and money. If the drug dealer was charged, Nannery and the other officers would lie to the grand jury about the events surrounding the dealer's arrest, the D.A. said.

In one case, Nannery testified under oath that he and fellow officers re-

sponded to a radio call of drug-dealing in progress at one Harlem apartment building. They testified that they had "observed a man coming down the stairs when a bag of cocaine fell from the individual's waistband," Morgenthau said.

"In fact, our investigation showed that this was a 'key job,'" said Morgenthau. "Nannery and his corrupt colleagues actually recovered the drugs only after illegally seizing the man's key to the apartment and letting themselves inside."

Bratton visited the 30th Precinct the day after the latest arrests in an effort to bolster morale, telling officers gathered there that "the Dirty 30 is, from my perspective, gone."

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Upcoming Events

DECEMBER

1. **Cultural Awareness.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas.

1-2. **Applying Total Quality Management to Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$650.

1-2. **Corruption in Law Enforcement.** Presented by Law Enforcement Training Systems. Roanoke, Va. \$250.

1-2. **Breakthrough Strategies to Teach & Counsel Troubled Youth.** Presented by Youth Change. Sacramento, Calif. \$119.

3. **Successful Promotion: A Personal & Career Development Seminar.** Presented by Davis & Associates. Anaheim, Calif. \$125.

4-8. **Forensic Evidence.** Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. San Diego.

5-7. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Pensacola, Fla. \$325.

5-7. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Cleveland. \$495.

5-9. **Basic Principles of Human Identification.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$300.

5-9. **Administration & Management of Training.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$295/\$395.

5-9. **Verbal Judo for Instructors.** Presented

by Oakland Police Academy. Auburn Hills, Mich. \$375.

5-9. **Management of the K-9 Unit.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

5-9. **Seminar for the Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

5-9. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

5-9. **Computerized Collision Diagramming.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$695.

5-9. **Advanced Narcotic Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

5-9. **Practical Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

5-9. **Undercover Drug Enforcement Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

5-9. **Criminal Intelligence Analysis Applications Training.** Presented by the Montgomery County (Md.) Police Department. Rockville, Md. \$430.

6. **Police Ethics.** Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$34.

6-8. **Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press. Las Vegas. \$159/\$135/\$85.

8-9. **Raid Planning, Preparation & Execution.** Presented by Law Enforcement Training Systems. Peekskill, N.Y. \$250.

8-9. **Breakthrough Strategies to Teach &**

Counsel Troubled Youth. Presented by Youth Change. Seattle. \$119.

12-14. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Washington, D.C. \$495.

12-14. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Minneapolis. \$495.

12-14. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.

12-14. **Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press. Las Vegas. \$159/\$135/\$85.

12-14. **Monadnock Defensive Tactics System Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc.

Dallas. \$310.

12-15. **Police/Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425.

12-16. **Detective School.** Presented by Oakland Police Academy. Auburn Hills, Mich. \$365.

12-16. **Advanced Death Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

12-16. **Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

12-16. **Narcotic Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

12-16. **Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

15. **CAS Expandable Baton Instructor Certification Course.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. Dallas. \$195.

15-16. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Pittsburgh. \$335.

15-16. **Criminal Intelligence Operations.** Presented by Law Enforcement Training Systems. Concord, Mass. \$250.

15-16. **Street Tactics.** Presented by Oakland Police Academy. Auburn Hills, Mich. \$95.

Forum: The elusive ideal of community-policing training

Continued from Page 8

greater autonomy, there is a commensurately greater need for the inculcation of appropriate values, particularly those of community policing—hence, the vital role of training.

¶ **Contents and Curriculums.** As indicated above, community policing places critical emphasis on the need to change the content and curriculum of training. We need to explore:

—The research bases and empirical foundations of the curriculum. What evidence or assumptions are used to guide the development of content and curriculum? How are the empirical data and value orientations reflected in curriculum and staffing?

—Specific skills and techniques that the training seeks to provide for the community police officer. Should the officer possess the skills to engage in, for example, creative thinking, interactive processes, analytical thinking, problem solving, community organization and development, participative leadership, or research and survey methods?

—The extent to which training for community policing is either integrated into or separate and distinct from the other recruit and in-service training (Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux, 1994). For example, how much of community policing material is included in such topics as patrol, resource allocation, strategic management, case prioritization, etc.? How is the material tied to community police performance and traits associated with community policing effectiveness rather than police activities?

¶ **Participation in Training: Who, When and How.** Beyond the significance of content and curriculum, their connection to the trainers and trainees must also be weighed. How are value and curricular issues tied to the selection of trainees as well as trainer staff and their professional and academic backgrounds? Who are the trainers? How are they trained? In what are they trained? Where are they trained? Were community members involved in the training? If so, in what capacity? To what extent do modes of training and presentations include different approaches such as lectures, role-playing, games, interactive case studies, or simulations of choice selections in complex and difficult situations? How are these curricular issues related to the length, frequency and timing of training? When does the training take place?

Only at the recruit level? Before and/or after the police officer becomes a community police officer? How about field training? Who handles this?

¶ **Impact of Community Policing Training.** The results of community policing training are key to understanding its utility. Thus, we need to analyze the types of expectations that police have of training. How do they view the responsibilities, roles and demands that relate to their community policing rank and duties? How do their values and philosophies of police service compare

but nonetheless speculative propositions as to what ought to be incorporated in community policing training.

Even if there were more substantial knowledge about what community police officers actually do and the requisite behavioral and cognitive skills, there is no guarantee that community policing training will receive appropriate attention, development, maintenance and support. Training simply has so much going against it. Training is an investment in personnel development and, like most human resource or other investments, it is perforce a long-range enterprise. The results of solid ongoing training usually are not immediately discernible, while the costs of training make themselves readily apparent. On the other hand, proposals for training, however lacking in substance, can have rich political benefits without incurring economic costs.

For a dramatic illustration of this point, one need only look simultaneously at the headlines of two stories in *The New York Times* of Aug. 24, 1994. The first story concerned the friendly-fire shooting of an undercover Transit Police officer in a New York City subway station, and the appointment of a panel to consider whether training should be enhanced, since "the shooting has raised questions about whether white officers are sufficiently trained to recognize that a black man brandishing a gun might be a plainclothes police officer." The second story reported the mayor's announcement of a two-month delay in the starting date of the next two police academy recruit classes in order to save \$10 million in training costs.

At once we see one type of training postponed because of its immediate savings and a proposal for another type of training advanced because of its apparent political benefits. But political benefits, like political events, are ephemeral and short-lived.

If training is not an integral part of community policing's implementation, then the impact of community policing may be far less substantial than it might otherwise be. Developing, introducing and sustaining a new type of training depends not only on knowledge and commitment of resources, but a willingness to demonstrate and allow for long-term as well as short-term consequences. Training is an investment, and until it is so viewed and utilized, it is fated to remain the neglected child of community policing. As such, the off-spring may well harm the parent.

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

Barton County Community College, Attn: James J. Ness, Director, Administration of Justice Programs, R.R. 3, Box 136Z, Great Bend, KS 67530-9283. (316) 792-1243. Fax: (316) 792-8035.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.

Davis & Associates, P.O. Box 6725, Laguna Niguel, CA 92607. (714) 495-8334.

Executech Internationale Corp., P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 20167. (703) 709-5805. Fax: (703) 709-5807.

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. (512) 245-3030. Fax: (512) 245-2834.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Investigation Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

Investigative Training Institute, 621 Ridgeley Ave., Suite 100, Annapolis, MD 21401. (800) 828-0317.

Investigator's Drug School, P.O. Box 1739, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312. Fax: (305) 753-9493.

Law Enforcement Training Systems, P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035. (203) 653-0788.

Modern Warrior Inc., 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindsenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383.

Montgomery County Police Department, Attn: Skip Baylor, Central Crime Analyst, 2350 Research Blvd., Rockville, MD 20850. (301) 217-4015. Fax: (301) 217-4286.

National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, Houston, TX 77204-6380. (713) 743-NCDA. Fax: (713) 743-1850.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Bringham Hall, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 237-4724.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. (800) 323-4011.

Oakland Police Academy, 2900 Featherstone Rd., Auburn Hills, MI 48326. (810) 340-6723. Fax: (810) 340-6878.

Performance Dimensions Inc., P.O. Box 502, Powers Lake, WI 53159-0502. (414) 279-3850. Fax: (414) 279-5758.

R.E.B. Security Training Inc., P.O. Box 697, Avon, CT 06001. (203) 677-5936. Fax: (203) 677-9635.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 S. Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (800) 255-5747. Fax: (312) 876-1743.

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute, 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2394. Fax: (214) 690-2458.

Youth Change, 275 N. 3rd St., Woodburn, OR 97071-4705. (800) 545-5736.

DARE, truth and consequences

The NIJ says methodological flaws, not politics, are to blame for its reluctance to publicize a study offering sharp criticism of the popular drug-education program. **Page 1.**



Cussers' last stand:

A New Jersey town bans cursing in public, but the police chief has no intention of enforcing the new law. **On Page 7.**

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